

EPIC INTERPRETATION OF MORAL AND SPIRITUAL DECLINE AND THE IMAGE OF WOMEN

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Abstract

The current process of reforms in the cultural and educational spheres also poses a number of new tasks for Uzbek literary studies. “Today, we are moving towards the path of innovative development aimed at radically renewing all spheres of state and social life. This is not without reason, of course. Because in the current era, when time is developing rapidly, who will win? The state that relies on new thoughts, new ideas, and innovations will win”.

Keywords: Study of various disciplines, literary studies, psychology, philosophy, history, political science, art studies.

Introduction

In world literary studies, the study of problems of literary analysis from a psychoanalytic perspective and its application to the humanitarian fields also put serious issues on the agenda. In particular, in the field of philology, opportunities have been created to conduct new scientific research that is both comprehensive in content and qualitatively new. Studies on the literary and artistic canons specific to the epic genre, the suffering of the hero depicted in them, and his rich spiritual world are being consistently continued. The study of psychological analysis is important in discovering the laws specific to a person's spiritual world, worldview, and way of thinking. Literary art is always formed in close connection with the social environment, literary-moral, and cultural context. After all, the renewal of the consciousness and psyche of mankind is mainly reflected in literature and art. In this, the science of literary criticism also has to look at its object with a new look, to look at the problems of the female psyche in a deeper way.

The modern theory of the genre in world literary criticism is aimed at a new understanding of its historical evolution in previous periods. In the full reflection of the spiritual dramas of women in fiction, aspects characteristic of the progressive literary trends of prose are manifested. In the literary process, the role of women in social life, their magical feelings, imagination and complex spiritual world are being dominated by philosophical-psychological, symbolic-metaphorical work. The most important task in this is to connect with the psyche of a particular creature, a new understanding of image and expression. The work presents the role and significance of women in the development of literature as an important problem. In fact, studying the problem of female psychology is also important in determining the artistic and poetic style of prose of a certain period. [1]

The need to study the place of Uzbek literary studies in the international arena and the national cultural heritage of the independence period, to understand the values, requires a deeper penetration into the essence of literary works in the process of today's globalization, to substantiate the worthy place of literary works in the development of world literature, and to study the heritage of creators who have had a strong influence on the literature of the subsequent period. The current process of reforms in the cultural and educational spheres also poses a number of new tasks for Uzbek literary studies. "Today, we are moving towards the path of innovative development aimed at radically renewing all spheres of state and social life. This is not without reason, of course. Because in the current era, when time is developing rapidly, who will win? The state that relies on new thoughts, new ideas, and innovations will win".

In this process, the role and significance of a particular product of national artistic thought in elevating the spiritual world of humanity is determined by its specific characteristics. [2]

In particular, in the book "Theory of Literature" by academician Izzat Sultan, the following attitude is expressed towards the short story genre: "Works that describe the fate of one person and several people connected with his life in a medium volume, but do not set themselves the task of drawing a broad picture of life, belong to the short story genre. In a short story, lyricism is usually stronger than in a story and a novel. It is not without reason that short stories are often written in the first person, that is, from the name of the character whose fate is described: in a short story, the hero talks about his experiences. In the terminology of Uzbek writers and

literary critics, a short story is sometimes also expressed by the term “story”. In our opinion, it is not very justified to use this term, which is used in a similar way to a classical epic, in parallel with the term “story”. Because a short story also has its differences from a short story: as mentioned earlier, “short story” often has a romantic content, and in the modern story there is no need for a romantic line”. The literary critic Ustazh in the 80s makes a clear scientific argument about the theoretical nature of the short story genre, its examples in Russian and Uzbek literature, as well as the connection of the short story genre with the term “short story”. However, these definitions were written in the 80s. Forty years have passed since then. This is not a small amount of time. It is almost half a century. The “short story” genre has grown and improved both in content and form, a new generation of short story writers has been formed, and they have made a great contribution to the development of Uzbek short stories. The literary generation of the 30s, 40s, 50s-60s, 70s, and 80s has joined the development of Uzbek short stories. Epkin of time, social era changing and renewing the form and content of the short story genre stood up. [3]

Despite the heated debates, it should be noted that I. Sultan and D. Kuronov did a very commendable job of clearly and concisely explaining the criteria and literary canons of the short story genre for the literary studies of their time. None of us deny that I. Sultan's book “Theory of Literature” is an important manual that is still in the hands of literary scholars and specialists. However, science has developed, and at the same time, new facets of the short story genre and genre opportunities have appeared in Uzbek literature. In any case, the tendency to study modern Uzbek short stories with the ideology of the Independence period is observed in the works of Y. Solijonov, A. Kazikhojaev, A. Kholmurodov, M. Kuchkarova, M. Sheralieva, F. Radzhabova, D. Kholdorov, O. Shofiev, created in recent years. The “Short Story Genre” was also included as a special section in the collective monograph “History of Uzbek Literature. 5 volumes. 1917-1985.”, published in 1994 by scientists from the Institute of Language and Literature of the Academy of Sciences. It says: “The short story in Uzbek prose was created in the last decade and still occupies a leading position today. The development of this genre, which appeared in the 60s, is gaining momentum. In the last decade, the short story has dominated not only in terms of quantity (hundreds of short stories written by Uzbek prose writers in the 70s-80s), but also in terms of literary and thematic development. Creative youth successfully

work with mature masters in this genre, enriching it with a new worldview, various styles and artistic skills. A long history, the terrible war of 1941-1945, the moral nature of the contemporary, our origin and the reality of its development - this is the thematic framework of modern Uzbek events. [4]

There is probably no field of art that has not included the image of women, in our opinion. In literature, sculpture, painting, miniature, dance, theater, cinema, and many other types of art that we cannot remember now, the image of a woman occupies a central place. Even in the holy book of Islam, the Holy Quran, one of the largest surahs dedicated to women is called "An-Nisa". This surah was revealed to prevent oppression of women and protect their rights. In the verses of Surah "An-Nisa", we witness that many issues such as "The fate of an orphan girl", "The sin of falsely changing the appearance of women", "The suspended woman", "The role of a woman and a man in the family" are clarified. It clearly and clearly explains the roles of both sexes in the family.

As a result of scientific observations, we have become convinced that very little work has been done on the topic in the studies conducted in the literature of our fraternal peoples, Russian and the peoples of the East.[5] In particular, the content of the existing scientific materials shows that the artistic interpretation of the image of a woman in art and literature, the issue of the role of women in society, has been the object of study of various disciplines such as literary studies, psychology, philosophy, history, political science, and art studies.

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EduVision: Journal of Innovations in Pedagogy and Educational Advancements

Volume 01, Issue 12, December 2025

brightmindpublishing.com

ISSN (E): 3061-6972

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